

NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXXIII..... No. 127

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
Under the Light.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—A MISADVENTURE
NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAUN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
COLUMBIA.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND
THE MARRIAGES.PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 234 St. corner Eighth av.—
MARTHA.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE JAZZ-
BAND.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CANTON.—THE FIGHT-
ING YANKEE.BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-
way and Thirtieth street.—FROST KING.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—HARLOW COM-
MUNION TOGETHER.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS,
DANCES, EQUESTRIANISM, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SONGS, DANCES AND BURLESQUES.TONY PATRO'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
ENTERTAINMENT, SONGS, DANCES, &c.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway.—
FLORENCE, ZAZZ, & COMPANY.BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE
FLORENCE, ZAZZ, & COMPANY.W. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
DORA.HOOGLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, SONGS, DANCES AND BURLESQUES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, January 27, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day, January 26.The West India transfer treaty is progressing to com-
plete approval in the Danish Legislature. The Alabama
claims correspondence is said to be closed. The British
government officially denies having authorized the
arrest of G. F. Train.The British captives in Abyssinia are closely guarded
in view of the advance of the Queen's army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegrams by the Gulf cable contain in-
telligence from Cuba, Jamaica and Guiana. A thank-
sgiving holiday was celebrated in Havana yesterday and
the ceremonies at the churches were peculiarly impos-
ing. The Dominican Commissioner to Jamaica had
been disappointed in his object. Convicts from Cayenne
were becoming so plenty in Guiana that they were being
sent back at the expense of the French government.Four hundred coolies from China had arrived at
Ceylon.The King of the Feejee Islands has forwarded a treaty
to the President of the United States which he hopes
will be ratified. It consists of a white's tooth attached
to a grass string and enclosed in a piece of bark. The
interpretation which the King places upon this simple
document is that he mortgages his entire possessions for
the payment of certain Indian debts due to our govern-
ment for the lives of three Americans whom the King's
subjects had slain.In the case of the contested election between the
Gentle and Mormon delegates to Congress from Utah,
the results indicate that the Mormon, who has brought
testimony to show that his opponent, the Mormon, was elected
as a representative of the foreign State of Deseret, and
that on the ground that the church he was expelled
from Utah on the 10th of July to the United States.Colonel Rose, the officer who was tried and acquitted
by a court of inquiry at Richmond, Va., some time ago,
for alleged misconduct in the supervision of the elections,
was attacked at his quarters on Thursday by a soldier of
his own regiment, who fired his musket at him, making
a bullet hole through his coat sleeve. The Colonel im-
mediately clung with the coat and struck him on the
head with the gun stock, breaking his skull so that it is
probable he will not recover.The trial of George W. Cole for the murder of L. Har-
ris Hancock, a member of the Constitutional Convention,
at New York, Albany, in June last, will be con-
tinued in the Albany Court of Oyer and Terminer to-
day.The churches yesterday were generally very well
attended. Father Becker delivered a discourse on
St. Peter's church on Rutgers street.
Rev. Dr. Archibald preached on the subject of the
"Dangers and Duties of the Times" at Westminster
church, in Twentieth street, last evening. He declared
that the governmental land speculations indulged in by
speculators, the present system of emigration and
the widespread growth of Romanism to be dan-
gerous to the peace of the country. Gambling, gift
peddlers, infanticides, sensational literature and inter-
ference were also characterized as dangerous. In Ply-
mouth church, Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher in his
sermon said that General Sherman had inspired him
with more enthusiasm than any other general of the
war. The spiritual associations were out in more
than usual force.Langford Brown is now on trial at Garden, Orange
county, New York, for the murder of one Mary Blake,
whose body was found, with the skull fractured, in a
service near Cornwall Landing.In the Supreme Court Chamber, before Judge Car-
doso, on Saturday, a motion was made in the Chicago
and Rock Island Railroad case to compel the defendants,
Deane, Tracy, Towns, Dows, Marins and Benjamin, to
answer certain questions in the form of affidavits, and
to produce the books of the company. Judge Cardoso
will render a decision on the motion to-day.The aggregate length of all the railroads in the
United States at the close of the year 1867 was 28,005.51
miles, the aggregate cost of the same, with equipment,
being \$1,054,000,759. Over the aggregate for 1866 this
shows an increase in the number of miles of 1,709.55,
and on the cost of \$51,586,714.The value of wholesale and retail dealers, auctioneers
and commercial brokers in New York since the year
1867 amounted to \$3,116,931,120, of which \$2,100,000,
amounting to \$2,313,013,026 were effected in New York
city.The report that Captain De Peyster's body has been
found proves untrue.A man named Congrove has been arrested at Memphis
on the anti-slavery statement of Malone, charging him
with the late attempt at murder in a court room in that
city.The Congressional Temperance Society held its first
meeting this session in the Hall of Representatives
last evening.Mr. J. H. Hays, senior editor of the Louisville Demo-
crat, died in that city yesterday morning.The Approaching Presidential Contest—
What is the Prospect?

The approaching Presidential contest, from
all the indications around us, will be hotly con-
tested. The last fall elections broke the charm
of the invincibility of the republican party, and
from the depths of despair lifted again to their
feet the forlorn democracy and changed their
wreaths of mourning into garments of joy. They
are so far exalted that they believe, or affect to
believe, that against any republican candi-
date except General Grant they can walk over the
course, and that they can distance even
General Grant as the standard bearer of the
radicals and their policy of universal negro
suffrage and Southern negro reconstruction.
The leaders and trumpeters of the democratic
forces, however, it would appear, have learned
nothing from their long catalogue of disastrous
defeats; for they manifest no disposition to
cast off their exploded fallacies or their
incompetent and obnoxious copperhead man-
agers and leaders.

The copperheads of the West, by a sort of
spontaneous combustion, are whirling their
hats in the air and shouting the name of George
H. Pendleton as their Presidential candidate
against all comers. From West Virginia to
Wisconsin Pendleton is their man, and from
their enthusiasm over him it would appear
that they have found in him another Andrew
Jackson, or at least another Andrew John-
son, a host in himself, and more than a
match for the radicals. But who is this Pen-
dleton? He is the very man who ran for Vice
President on the McClellan democratic ticket
of 1864, and who, next to the Vallandigham
Chicago platform, was, with his copperhead
antecedents and principles, the deadweight
that broke down McClellan. How is it, then,
that these Western copperheads are so enthu-
siastic over Pendleton? They build upon the
results of the last Ohio October election, in
which universal negro suffrage was rejected
by a popular majority of fifty thousand, in
which a democratic majority was returned to
each branch of the Legislature, thus super-
seding "Old Ben Wade" in the United States
Senate, and in which the democracy came
very near the election of their civilian candi-
date for Governor against a very popular
Union soldier. Mr. Pendleton was the chief
democratic stumpster in that canvass, and all
these results in Ohio are considered as mark-
ing a popular endorsement of Pendleton and
a political revolution in favor of the copper-
head principles of which he is the favorite ex-
ponent. Hence this copperhead enthusiasm
in the West over this man Pendleton.

"Bury a fool in a mortar," says Solomon,
"and his folly will not depart from him."
It may appear strange that Pendleton and his
followers should forget the democratic vic-
tories of 1862, from the Hudson to the
Mississippi, and how they were gained on the
platform of the Union war democracy, and
how, in 1863, they were all lost on the plat-
form of Pendleton and the copperhead peace
democracy. But so it is. These Western
copperheads think that their principles and
their policy carried Ohio last fall, when the
result was brought about through the aban-
donment by the radicals of their pledges and
professions of 1866, and their substitution of
the policy of negro supremacy in the South
and universal negro suffrage. Mr. Pendleton
secured some notoriety in this late Ohio can-
vass from his advocacy of the plan of paying
off the national bondholders in greenbacks
when not otherwise named in the bonds; but
General Ben Butler and "Old Thad Stevens"
have each as good a claim to this thunder as
Pendleton.

The truth is that, excepting his peace record
during the war, Mr. Pendleton has nothing
particular to recommend him to the support of
the opposition elements, and this peace record,
if tried, will swamp him in 1868, as it swamped
him in 1864; for the "boys in blue" and the
"boys in gray" have not yet died out of the
memories of the twenty-five millions of people
of the loyal States. Against the revolutionary
measures and tendencies of the radicals there
is, however, a manifest recoil in the public
mind; but to bring it into a full and effective
action an opposition candidate is called for
whose record during the war as a Unionist is
so clear that in his nomination the enemy's
guns will be spiked on that question. Some
such man as General Sherman will serve this
purpose. The contest, then, being reduced to
the living political issues of the day, the op-
position forces will have a clear field and some
prospect of success.

The republican party, which began some
three months ago to betray strong symptoms
of a disruption between the so-called conser-
vatives and radicals, is now as evidently
closing up its ranks. Its personnel, rank and
file, seem now to be drifting, as by common
consent, to the standard of General Grant.
There is reason to apprehend, however, that
in saddling him with the despotic powers of
his new reconstruction schemes the radicals
intend to kill and will kill him off. Formally
adopted as their Presidential ticket by the
republicans of New Hampshire and Connecti-
cut, the result in the coming elections in those
States will go far to settle the question for
him or against him. If the democrats carry
those States against the name of Grant the
claims of Chase will come again into the fore-
ground. But it does not follow that with his
nomination the opposition elements will obtain
possession of the ball; for while Mr. Chase, on
the negro question, is probably the favorite of
the radicals, he is on the money question the
favorite of the great body of all those con-
servative elements whose fortunes and hopes
are tied up in our national financial system
and the redemption of the public debt. Herein
as a Presidential candidate he will com-
mand a degree of substantial strength
which will make his defeat doubtful by the
strongest opposition ticket, and his success cer-
tain and decisive against any such crippling
copperhead candidate for the opposition forces
as Pendleton.

WENDELL PHILLIPS STILL ACTIVE.—That fan-
tastic oracle of the radical negro worship-
pers, Wendell Phillips, is still indelibly op-
posed to the Presidential states of General
Grant. It will not answer, Grant may be a
republican, says Phillips, but he is no radical,
and his reluctance is evidently regarded as a
Trojan horse. Next to Andrew Johnson
Phillips seems to distrust Grant, and next to
Grant he distrusts the honesty of this radical
Congress in reference to the rights of the
negro. Phillips, perhaps, means to bring out
an independent radical abolition ticket for the
contestation, unless he can achieve General Grant.

General Van Wyck and the Gettysburg
Soldiers' Home.

General Van Wyck, who has been laboring
zealously in Congress to destroy the enterprise
for giving a home to our disabled veterans, is
an excellent type of that destructive class who
may pull down but are unable to suggest the
first idea of erecting a better structure. He
is displeased with the Gettysburg plan for
building the needed asylum, but gives no hint
of any better manner in which the desired end
can be reached. He says the diamonds in the
project are worthless stones—though the
greatest diamond dealers in the country say
the reverse—the farm a delusion, the yacht
Honrietta not worth an old song, and that the
several large purses of greenbacks will prove
mere "fairy money" to the fortunate captives—
glittering enough over night, but turning to
dried leaves before the morning. He does not
say, however, that the charter of incorporation
for the enterprise, said to have been granted
by the Pennsylvania Legislature last year, is
not a binding and valid charter; and failing to
say this, all the rest of his objections are mere
leather and prunella. Here we have a charter
for raising money to build a Soldiers' Home on
the battle field of Gettysburg; and to accomplish
this authority is given for the distribution of
prizes in the manner now proposed by Gen-
erals Beaver, Skokel and the other directors. It
is against the manner, therefore, and not
against the matter of this movement that Gen-
eral Van Wyck, if at all, should direct his
wrath. If he finds any of the prizes worthless,
let him urge that they be thrown overboard
and others substituted. If the diamonds are
only paste, kick them into the gutter and let
"gems of purest ray serene"—pure and spark-
ling as Van Wyck's own virtues—take their
place. If the money prizes are not enough, let
them be doubled or tripled. If the yacht
Honrietta should only be rated at so much old
junk, let her be scuttled wherever she may
now lie, and let the finest steamer afloat be
purchased to occupy her position. All this
can be done within the limits of the incor-
porating charter, and the people will not
grudge the increased expense that gives as-
surance our disabled soldiers will be taken
care of; but when General Van Wyck assails
the charter itself, instead of the prizes now
offered under its provisions, he is striking at
the only practical plan now before the coun-
try through which the people may express
their gratitude to those who were crippled in
defense of the flag.

If the United States were a monarchy
or empire the matter of creating a
Soldiers' Home would be extremely
simple, taking the form of an edict
directing so much money to be raised by tax
for that purpose; but here this cannot be
done, owing to State jealousies, local rivalries
and the inveterate spirit of corrupt jobbing
which now infects every public work. Every
delegation in Congress would only consent to
the measure provided its own State should be
assigned as the location for the new asylum;
or even if the bill were to pass with the re-
quisite appropriation, the spirit of jobbery
would interpose such delays that all the sufferers
would be dead before the promised relief could
reach them. What private enterprise can ac-
complish in a year public jobbers would take
twenty years and twenty times the same
amount of money for completing; and it is
eminently proper that in a work of national
gratitude such as this the people should have
the matter left entirely in their own hands,
every member of the community being able to
make a personal assessment of from one dollar
upward, just as each may see fit, according to
his or her means and wishes.

Lotteries, like everything else, are not good
per se, nor bad per se, but must be judged in
connection with their object. Spain, Austria
and Prussia still raise a large portion of
their revenue in this manner, and scarcely
a civilized government on earth but has
at one time or other resorted to this
means of raising money for its necessities
or grander charities—finding it by all odds
the least odious manner in which taxation
can be imposed. It makes every man his own
taxing master, so that whether a dollar shall
be given or ten thousand can be decided by
no other decree than that of the individual
donor. Looking at home also, is there to-
day a charity fair or fair for building a
church in which, under the sanction of the
clergy and with the fairest and most pious
of the gentler sex acting as ministering angels,
the visitors are not requested to take chances
in some very extravagant "raffles" for the sake
of promoting some pious object? "It is the
cause, my soul, it is the cause," that gives its
complexion to everything; and while we
earnestly applaud the activity of the postal
and police authorities in breaking up the
swindling lottery and policy schemes con-
ducted by sharpers for their personal profit,
we cannot in any manner divine how a be-
nevolent project, regularly chartered and con-
ducted under responsible auspices for build-
ing a soldiers' home at Gettysburg, can come
to be classed under the same condemnation.

Turning back to our files we see that on the
29th of January last an enterprise precisely
similar to this Gettysburg project, but less
than one-fourth of its size, was drawn at the
Cooper Institute in this city, the net proceeds
being devoted to founding a home for soldiers'
orphans. The distribution was made under
the personal supervision of Major General
Van Vleet and Barlow, the latter then Sec-
retary of State; Judge Charles P. Daly, treas-
urer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Fund;
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and others of equally
high character, while the business manager of
that enterprise was the same who is
now manager of the project which General
Van Wyck condemns. From that enter-
prise ninety-nine thousand and odd hun-
dred dollars were realized, and duly paid over
into the hands of Judge Daly as treasurer for
the soldiers' orphans; so that here, as that
scheme was less than one-fourth the size of this,
we have fair assurance that certainly not less
than four or five hundred thousand dollars,
besides the land already purchased, will be
turned over to the trustees for building the
Gettysburg Asylum. Perhaps the sum may be
yet larger; but with every stick added upon it
in Congress, or by the regular lottery and
policy dealers, with whose profits it interferes,
the expenses, of course, are increased and the
difficulties magnified. The people, however,
appear to have taken hold of it with a will;
and until General Van Wyck can offer them
some better means of raising a Soldiers'
Home it would be much wiser and more de-
cent for the gallant General to hold his tongue.

But whatever may be his course can make little
difference, for the asylum project is in the
hands of men with whom there is no such word
as fail, and with the sympathies of the people
once enlisted our disabled veterans may rest
assured that the Gettysburg Asylum will be
built, and that right quickly.

Political Assassination and Massacre.

From one of those democratic organs that
can see no halting place for the people between
radical rule and the anti-war democracy ruin
we take this reference to the recent revolu-
tionary acts of Congress:—"These measures,
which strike at the very foundations of civil
liberty, are well calculated to exasperate the
people and provoke on the part of those im-
mediately affected by their violent resistance,
which, though justifiable, is not necessary.
But for the means of correction afforded by
the approaching Presidential and Congres-
sional elections they would inevitably excite
a civil war, which would end in less than sixty
days with the conversion of the city of Wash-
ington into a gallows yard, wherein the trees
would be plentifully loaded with pendent
Senators and Representatives, while General
Grant would hang from the neck of the colos-
sal copperhead that surmounts the Capitol." This
is one kind of political philosophy, and a
kind that has found favor in the world before
now. It assumes that when wrong is done by
a party the true remedy is for an opposing
party to do a greater wrong, and so strike a
balance; that the way for a nation to give
greater security to its threatened liberties is
for the factions to follow all the bad examples
that each is able to set the other, until it is
fully demonstrated which has the greater
capacity for evil. Then it is supposed the
party outdone will take to moderate and
virtuous courses, and the whole nation will
agree to stand on its good behavior, satisfied
that the violation of law is a game that a great
many may play at.

However rational all this may seem to phi-
losophers "banned in beer," the historical
occasions on which the plan has been tried
give a strong verdict against its general ad-
option. It is as clear as countless examples can
make facts that so soon as the agitation of
political questions takes the form of mob vi-
olence or massacre—so soon as a "reign of
terror" succeeds to discussion—the cause of
the people is for the time being irretrievably
lost; while it is equally true that isolated po-
litical murder, as of a prominent leader in any
great crisis, is the greatest of blunders and
always secures an exactly opposite result to
that it proposes. And it is quite in accordance
with the natural relations of things that this
should be so. At first glance seems reason-
able enough that in a general revolutionary
tumult, when all the restraint of order and
law is thrown away, and physical power must
rule, that the victory should rest simply and
inevitably with the masses; and it is this idea
no doubt that always leads to such appeals to
brute force. In fact, however, it is at that very
crisis when the thoughts and purposes of the
people are supposed to rule with supreme
power that the people are most easily made
subject to ambition and tyranny. The mass
is never so helpless as when it is left
to the government of its own instincts and
the use of its own reason. If it throw
away law, which is merely the larger
reason of the universal intellect applied
to guide its acts—if it throw away such a
guide and presume to depend upon its own
perceptions, it is fooled by every cunning
knave, and its vast power becomes the tool of
any ambitious adventurer in securing his
own elevation. What is worse, the horrors
that ensue from the popular appeal to force
justify tyranny before the world when it puts
the people in chains, for chains at least imply
some sort of order. For the truth of all this
we need not go beyond the history of France
in our own country.

As to political murder defeating its own aim,
we have seen it terribly exemplified at home.
It was in sympathy with the spirit of the
Southern people that President Lincoln was
slain; but no stroke given by any soldier of
the North, no campaign of a Northern army,
hardly any series of victories gained by a
Northern general, laid on the South such a bur-
den of misery as did the blow of that single
murderer. Had Mr. Lincoln lived reconstruction
would have been one of the least accom-
plished facts, and the South would have been going for-
ward, side by side with the North, in the race
for material prosperity. No Congress could
have stood at issue with a man so strong be-
fore the people, and we should have escaped
all this bitterness of dispute in which the
South is the real victim, and all the cruel laws
that attempt to crush her beneath the heel
of the slave. That one crime gave a new power
to the fanatical spirit that had fairly lost its
impulse as the war drew to a close, and may
be charged with these three horrible years of
the torture of reconstruction. Let the people
beware of leaders who teach that the appeal to
murder and massacre can possibly be a re-
medy for any of our political evils.

The Southern Reconstruction Conventions.

Our latest reports from the Southern negro
radical reconstruction conventions inform us
that in the Virginia Convention they are drag-
ging along very slowly; that in the North Car-
olina Convention, in session two weeks already,
no report has yet been made of a skeleton of a
constitution, and that the discussion of a new
Bill of Rights is the order of the day; that in
the South Carolina Convention even the
negroes are running into the most incompre-
hensible South Carolina constitutional abstrac-
tions; that the Georgia Convention is absorbed
in the money question—the question of raising
the wind for the pay of the members. The
Convention had made a raise, however, of
ten thousand dollars, which was promptly dis-
posed of by appropriating fifty dollars each to
the members and the balance for contingent
expenses, and had called upon General
Grant to help them with a loan. In Missis-
sippi the Convention was engaged on the ques-
tion of taxes and in the appointment of county
collectors. In the Arkansas Convention a
resolution had been adopted fixing the com-
pensation of members at eight dollars per day,
and thirty cents mileage for travelling expenses;
also a resolution memorializing Congress for
some enlargement of the benefits of the Bank-
rupt law. In the Louisiana Convention they
were discussing article ninety-eight of their
new constitution on disfranchisement. In
Florida the Convention was hardly yet under
way, and in Texas the Convention remains
to be elected. The only one of the ten Con-

ventions that has finished its work is that of
Alabama, the constitution of which is shortly
to be voted upon by the people. Mr. Sobenck
and his Congressional committee will have to
hurry up these other Conventions, or it is
feared all their labors will be scattered to the
winds by the Presidential election.

Serious Troubles in Hayti—The Negro a Dis-
tressing Element Everywhere.

A special telegram to the HERALD dis-
closed yesterday the anarchy which con-
tinues to prevail in Hayti. Popular
disaffection at Aux Cayes, mourning on
account of immense losses on both sides in
a terrific fight on the frontiers, stores closed
and business suspended, Salnave demanding
more conscripts, Goffard refusing to return to
Hayti, deploring the wretched state of the
country, upbraiding the government and ex-
pressing his sorrow and disappointment at
the violent death of General Leon Montes,
whose brother is awaiting in close confinement
a similar fate—these are the main features of
the news from Hayti. This negro anarchy is
but the inevitable result of having at the head
of affairs one who, in acts as in personal ap-
pearance, is a thoroughgoing African bar-
barian. It is not improbable that in his turn
Salnave will be displaced by some other
revolutionist, who will also come to grief, and
his successors after him, until some foreign
Power will be constrained to put an end to
strife and confusion, and renew the experi-
ment of a white man's government.

Meanwhile, Salnave, the President of Hayti,
is making great preparations to carry out
the war against the Jaco rebels and to pre-
vent the United States from acquiring Samana,
on the eastern peninsula of St. Domingo. The
pulsant negroes of St. Domingo, seeing this
great republic has been morally and politically
subjugated by their own race, and that their
race is likely to be the balance of power and the
controlling element in our government, have
resolved to show their importance by beard-
ing the "Yankees." They used to be quite re-
spectful, but now they despise us. Well, we
cannot complain. Have we not declared the
negro the superior of the white man in the
Southern States? Is there not good reason for
these St. Domingo negroes looking down upon
the white "Yankees"? What will Mr. Seward
do under the circumstances? He thought
he had this business about the Bay of
Samana nicely fixed, and that our navy
would ride proudly there with the Stars
and Stripes flying from the fort's ashore;
but the black man is mighty uncertain.
The negro caught our civil war; thousands of
millions of debt have been piled up and hun-
dreds of thousands of lives have been sacri-
ficed on his account; the country is suffering
the throes of revolution, and the ruin of the
fairest portion of the Continent is threatened
for his sake, and now we are either to have
a war with him in a foreign country or permit
ourselves to be snubbed and thwarted in this
matter of Samana. Truly, these Africans are
a costly and very troublesome people to have
anything to do with.

But it is not only to us or with us that they
are troublesome. At the same time we re-
ceived this telegram about Salnave and the
St. Domingo negroes we received another from
Venezuela informing us that the rebellion
there was increasing, with little prospect of
peace. The present rebellion, as, in fact, the
numerous preceding rebellions and distur-
bances in that country, arose from mak-
ing the negroes an element of politi-
cal power. Tadlo and Gregorio Monagas
overthrew the government and made them-
selves dictators by giving the negroes politi-
cal power and by creating an army composed
chiefly of that race. Venezuela has been in
continual revolution ever since. As to Hayti
and St. Domingo, we can hardly keep up with
the revolutions and insurrections there. It is
the chronic condition of the whole island. In
Central America, South America, and every-
where else where the negroes have been made an
element of political power, the same condition
of affairs exists to a greater or lesser extent,
according to the number of negroes and the
use which parties and revolutionists can make
of them. Even where they are comparatively
few in number they are often used as a bal-
ance of power for the worst purposes. This,
too, is the state of things to which we are being
brought by the radical party and by the infamous
legislation of a radical Congress. Surely, these
facts relative to St. Domingo, Venezuela
and other Africanized or partially Africanized
countries should be a warning, and arouse the
people of the United States against the
atrocious negro supremacy policy of our radical
Congress.

NAPOLEON AND THE PARIS PRESS.—Seventeen

Paris editors were summarily arrested at New
York's on the charge of violating the constitu-
tion of the French empire by publishing un-
authorized reports of Parliamentary proceed-
ings. A special telegram to the HERALD an-
nounced yesterday that, after a tedious exami-
nation before the Correctional Court, ten of
these editors were sentenced to a fine of one
thousand francs each, with costs, and six
months imprisonment. Napoleon seems to be
holding the reins of power with even a tighter
band than usual. This fresh restriction upon
the freedom of the press does not indicate a
speedy fulfillment of the Emperor's old pro-
mise to crown with liberty his expansive im-
perial edict. On the contrary it suggests a
suspicion that this imposing structure is as
shaky and topheavy as to be in danger of top-
pling over at any moment. The breath of
public opinion must not be suffered to blow
against it too roughly, lest it fall. Meanwhile,
an immense loan and armaments on a vast
scale must serve to divert the attention alike of
the French people and of other European
nations from the perilous condition of the
empire at home. The old Roman policy of
hiding internal disaffection, distress and danger
beneath "the pomp and circumstance" of
foreign wars is very tempting to all modern
Caesars.

PENDLETON AND JOHNSON.—While the copper-
heads out West are raising a prodigious clamor
over George H. Pendleton as their favorite for
the Presidency against the field the drummers
and fifers of Tammany Hall are said to be
earnestly debating the advantages of rallying
under the genuine old Jacksonian democra-
tic banner of Andrew Johnson. They have, it
appears, taken Seymour at his word and
dropped him; and they have concluded that
the prestige of McClellan is that of defeat; and
they don't like Pendleton for the same reason;
and they don't know Hancock, and as there are

turning to the wise advice of John Van Buren
in turning to Andrew Johnson. Very well.
If Tammany will only act upon this idea she
may stand in the front of the battle.

General Grant and the Peabody Fund.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Peabody
Trust Fund in Richmond on Wednesday last
a resolution was offered by General Grant and
unanimously adopted, that in view of the
present destitution prevailing in the Southern
and Southwestern States it is, in the opinion of
the Board, expedient that the executive com-
mittee and general agent be authorized, in con-
formity with the permission granted by Mr.
Peabody, to expend forty per cent of the prin-
cipal of the fund in addition to the accrued in-
terest, and that a large portion of said sum,
not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars,
be expended during the current year as in
their judgment can be advantageously used
in promoting the object of the trust. Food
for the soul is good, and this was the main
object of Mr. Peabody's liberal provision
for educational purposes, "irrespective of
color," in the South; but food for the body is
indispensable, and General Grant and the
other trustees of the Peabody Fund show good
sense and a knowledge of the actual condition
of things by resolving to carry out Mr. Pea-
body's benevolent intentions in such a way
that both whites and blacks may imme-
diately profit by them. Primaries and tracts
may be useful, but the supply of the pressing
physical necessities of the Southern people is
more urgently "the order of the day" than any
arrangement, however laudable it may be, for
their intellectual wants.

The Ferry Question in the Legislature.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation
in the Assembly at Albany have had under
consideration for some days past the question
of protection for life and the rates of fare on
the ferryboats plying between New York and
Brooklyn. There are few subjects before the
Legislature upon which a greater number of
our citizens are interested, or which are more
in need of prompt and rigorous legislation. It
is said the committee are impressed with the
idea that some change is required in the man-
agement of the Brooklyn ferries. We can as-
sure them that a very radical change is neces-
sary in order to insure safe transit for pas-
sengers, to say nothing at all of comfort or
health. The first necessity is a gale, beyond
which people cannot pass except when the
boat is securely fastened to the bridge; and
this the company should be compelled to put
up without a day's delay. The next is a secure
barrier between the side footways on the
bridge and the wagon way in the centre. Had
there been even a chain or a rope there at the
time of the late Mr. Kempton's melancholy
death at Fulton ferry he would not have been
sacrificed. Proper materials for relief in case
of accident, such as boats